MORALE BOOSTER 5

FOR

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS

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I. Progress is our most important product

Since the first outlines of our organization's structure were given in Morale Booster 2, much greater definition has been achieved. Although we cannot claim to have completely formalized UFOESP's construction, we are not disturbed as it is not our intention to build a monument to the ages. Consequently, there will always be vague areas where the nature of the organization will be fluid and arguable. What has been accomplished in the past three months is the creation of the foundations of UFOESP upon which our efforts, no matter how propagated, will rest. In addition, this accomplishment marks an enormous advance in the plans legally to formulate and register the organization. It is our hope that these plans will come to fruition before the year's end.

A logical and fully coherent presentation of UFOESP's structure at present will not be attempted here. Such a statement of our structure must wait until we attempt to create the formal documents necessary legally to formulate and register UFOESP. Perhaps it is best to begin with the Board of Governors, then, since they are most responsible for the organization's policy, the key to our efforts to generate greater support for an expanded space program.

The Board of Governors are not only planners, they are executors as well. Their chief responsibilities are to create the programs necessary to generate greater national commitment to space activities and to administer them in action. Four categories of officers constitute the Board: (1) President, (2) Assistant Presidents, (3) Treasurer, and (4) General Secretaries. In addition to their general responsibilities as creators and executors of United For Our Expanded Space Programs' policy and projects, all the Board Members have responsibilites particular to each individual position. These particular responsibilities we will discuss now as we examine each category helping to comprise the Board.

The President appoints the Assistant Presidents to office. With the General Secretaries, he or she appoints the Treasurer. As all members of the Board of Governors do, the President represents UFOESP officially. Other special duties are to call into session the Board of Governors' meetings and to preside over them while the meetings are in session. Furthermore, the President shares with the Treasurer the power to sign checks drawing on UFOESP accounts. The Presidency is viewed as the office reflecting the general will of UFOESP's membership. Consequently, the President is determined by an election conducted over the entire active membership of the organization. The term of office is to be no less than 11 months and no greater than 44 months per term; it is understood that there is no limit on the number of presidential terms which may be served. (The latter statement applies to all the offices and officers on the Board of Governors.)

The primary special responsibility of the Assistant Presidents is to conduct the special business assigned to each position. Though the proposed charter provides for as many as eight Assistant Presidents, to date only four are named specifically: Assistant President For Interorganizational Affairs, Assistant President For Communications, Assistant President For Light Industry, and Assistant President For Elections and Records. Although they are appointed by the President for terms of three years, they are viewed as semi-autonomous agents and are encouraged to develop the potentialities of their offices fully.

As mentioned above, the Treasurer shares with the President the power to sign checks drawing on UFOESP accounts. In keeping with this responsibility, it falls upon the Treasurer to keep all the accounts of the national organization in order. Similarly, the Treasurer approves the

annual Chambers' financial statements before they are given to the Assistant President For Elections and Records for filing. The term of office for the Treasurer is to be not less than one year and not greater than four years. Again, as all officers on the Board do, the Treasurer represents UFOESP officially and formulates and executes general organizational policy and programs.

Since it is a basic tenet of the organization's philosophy that as much activity on the local level should be stimulated as the national level can undertake, it is imperative that the Board of Governors have direct communication with the activists in each Chamber. It is the special function of the General Secretaries to serve as the channels and conduits of information about the Chambers' particular efforts complementing the national programs. This responsibility equals the one the General Secretaries possess with regards to the administration of the particular Chamber for which each individual General Secretary is leader and head. The terms of office are for two years each and each individual General Secretary is elected to that position by the active membership of the particular Chamber to which the person so elected belongs.

In addition to the idea of the Board of Governors, another fundamental concept forming the ideational structure of UFOESP is that of the local organization, the Chamber. As has been mentioned numerous times in the past, the policy of UFOESP is twofold: education and propaganda. The major focus of the Board of Directors is propaganda; the major concern of the Chambers is education. Each Chamber is designated by the name of a star and there are six chambers at present: Antares, Bellatrix, Tau Ceti, Epsilon Eridani, Far Centaurus, and Rigel (all names subject to change without notice). Chambers consist only of active members, as all passive members in UFOESP are the responsibility of the national organization (conversely, all active members of UFOESP belong to a Chamber and are the primary responsibility of the local organization). If a Chamber has two or more members, it is termed a valid chamber; if it has no members it is called a vacuum chamber; and if it has one member only, it is known as a bare chamber. Currently, there are one valid chamber (Antares), one bare chamber (Episilon Eridani), and four vacuum chambers (Tau Ceti, Far Centaurus, Bellatrix and Rigel).

Let us turn to two final touches. In order for both the national and Chamber organizational levels to carry out their respective projects and tasks properly, it is necessary that each level have funds for expenditure (in the case of the Chambers, each Chamber would have its own local treasury). Consequently, some division in the income (through memberships, bumper sticker sales, donations, etc.) must be made. At present, all the income goes into the national treasury as the organization is still small. In the future, it is foreseen that all funds from passive memberships, as well as 8 dollars from each active membership dues, will go to the national treasury. In the case of all other income, the funds would go into the national treasury with fifty per cent or less designated for the Chambers' use. Naturally, these formulations are not wrought in stone and so are subject to radical modification if such revampings are necessary.

As unpleasant as the possibility may be, we nonetheless cannot ignore the chance that someone detrimental to UFOESP's work might serve as an officer on the Board of Governors. Therefore, we must provide for the removal of incompetent, destructive, criminal, or irresponsible members of the Board. This may be achieved, in the case of any member of the Board, by a three-fourths majority vote on a resolution of no confidence submitted to the entire Board of Governors. In the case of the President or a General Secretary being the subject of such a resolution, the President and all the General Secretaries must stand for election one month after the resolution is voted by the three-fourths majority. (It is to be understood

that any member(s) of the Board of Governors so removed would not be able to serve on the Board again.)

So, in three months UFOESP has gone from an organization barely outlined on paper to one with a formal structure and many of its accoutrements. We may expect equal changes in the months to come. Now we are but six; in the weeks and days to come we shall be many more. For not all progress in the recent past has been devoted to the framework of UFOESP. Another project has been completed successfully: The Mayday Workshop eventuated as planned and the final ordering of the advertising work done at that time was submitted (with check!) to Fred Patten, the Aussiecon agent on the West Coast, the tenth of May. We have also decided to have one thousand copies of the Aussiecon ad printed for distribution to the general public (in response to inquiries of UFOESP, as hand-outs at science-fiction conventions, etc.). This particular advertisement, in its place in the 33rd World Science Fiction Convention's Programme Book, will be seen and studied by perhaps as many as 2000 people; we should expect some exciting responses. Parallel to the work devoted to the Aussiecon ad has been the work we have been doing to prepare for the presentation (Board Meeting/Discussion Section/Open House) UFOESP will have at Westercon 28. We have recently communicated with Westercon 28 and have been informed that we shall have a room as we requested. Time marches on and we march with it; Space is the Place!

One final word on organization and then on to the next article. The Board of Governors has four members at present and it is a pleasure to introduce them formally here and now. The President is J. Graham Maughan, a space revolutionary since he was nine years old; the Treasurer is Linda A. Strickler, a shrewd, insightful, and dedicated person who provides a steady hand to counteract any impetuous grandiosity; the Assistant President For Interorganizational Affairs is Delmar Lee Tompkins, Jr., a young man who can calculate for himself that the future is with a greater space experience; while the Assistant President For Light Industry is Ginette Stamnitz, who possesses far more talent than UFOESP knows how to use and enthusiasm to match. We thank them; they thank you; it is good to be organized for one another.

II. Voices from the outside world

"Susan Ford has obtained her parents' permission to hold her high school senior prom at the White House. Miss Ford has chosen a ruffled-print, floor-length dress to wear to the prom. But she does not have a date yet. The prom has been scheduled for May 31, a Saturday. Two bands, the Outer Space and the Sand Castle, have been hired. Guests will be served soft drinks and non-alcoholic punch. The President's 17-year-old daughter is a senior at Holton Arms, a private girls school." The Los Angeles Times, March 14, 1975, part I, page 4 from UPI (emphasis added).

"India, aided by the Soviet Union, Saturday became the first developing nation to have a satellite orbit the earth. A Soviet rocket lifted the 800-pound satellite into a nearly circular orbit almost 400 miles above earth. Eight hours after having been launched from a site in the Soviet Union, the blue and violet, diamond-shaped research satellite was reported operating perfectly, circling the earth every 96.41 minutes. The orbiting occurred 11 months and one day after India, the 11th nation to put a satellite in orbit, succeeded in a 12,500-ton underground atomic test to become the world's sixth nuclear power. 'This is an important event in our continuing efforts to harness the benefits of science and technology for national development,' Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a special message congratulating Indian scientists who had worked on the satellite.

Named 'Aryabhata,' after a 5th century Indian astronomer and mathematician, the satellite was expected to continue in orbit for two and a half years, although scientists estimated its operational life would be only six months. During that period, it will be used for three principal experiments: measuring X rays from celestial sources, looking for neutrons and gamma radiation from the sun and measuring the low-energy electron flux in the ionosphere. The Indian government radio said that about 40 Indian scientists and the Indian ambassador to Moscow, D.P. Dhar, had watched the launching. The exact site within the Soviet Union was not disclosed. In Moscow, the official Soviet press agency Tass said Soviet and Indian scientists would work together to control the flight during its first three days. After that, the Indians would take on the entire responsibility for its control. India is not expected to be able to launch its own satellites until 1978, when plans call for the lifting of an 88-pound instrument 250 miles into earth orbit. Indian rocketry is still considered in its infancy and lacks the powerful launchers used by the United States and the Soviet Union to orbit satellites. The satellite launched Saturday had been designed and built by Indian scientists at Peenya, near Bangalore in southern India. It took 26 months to produce the first model and cost about $6 million, officials said. It is powered by solar batteries and is being tracked by two main ground stations, one near Madras in southern India and the other at Bears Lake on the outskirts of Moscow. Both send commands to the satellite, activating tape recorders to transmit data from the experiments back to earth. India has budgeted $233 million for space research in the 1974-79 national development plan. It began its collaboration in space research with the Soviet Union in 1972 and is due to work with the United States in a major space project this summer." The Los Angeles Times, Part I-A, page 4, April 20, 1975.

"The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has changed its mind and will keep $900 million worth of surplus Apollo rockets, spaceships and a Skylab space station instead of scrapping them as planned. The decision was made earlier this month and will give the agency the capability to continue manned space flights if required until its space shuttle rocket plane starts flying in 1979." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 2, April 17, 1975 (emphasis added).

"Reporters will fly into space in the early 1980s to give eyewitness reports about space shuttle operations, Howard Benedict, veteran aerospace writer for the Associated Press, said yesterday. Benedict made the prediction while addressing about 200 members of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, which dedicated the Apollo press site at the Kennedy Space Center as an historic site in journalism. 'Officials from the space agency told me there is a good chance a few newsmen will be able to board the space shuttle in 1982 or 1983 so they can report directly from orbit,' said Benedict, now an AP White House correspondent." The San Diego Union-Tribune, April 20, 1975 (from AP).

"For every dollar invested in space technology there is an economic return of about $14 to the Gross National Product in 10 years, the deputy chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Wednesday. 'If you equate this to a savings account in your bank you would get 38% back in the first year on every dollar invested,' Dr. George M. Low told a news conference. Low said an economics firm, Chase Econometrics, developed the findings after a lengthy study of the influence of spending for NASA-type technology on the nation's economy. 'We don't throw money away,' he emphasized in response to a question. 'We spend it on earth and it feeds back into the economy very strongly. We develop high technology

and this increases the productivity of almost everything -- building automobiles, gas turbines, airplanes, radios, refrigerators, hand calculators -- all sorts of applications that return money to the economy.' More of NASA's funds flow to California than any other state -- on the order of $900 million in 1975, almost a third of the agency's budget, Low said. The largest chunk is going for the development of the reusable space shuttle by Rockwell International's space division in Downey, he noted. The NASA executive said the agency has scheduled 28 launches in 1975, the biggest year since 1966. Eighteen of these will be satellites serving such needs as communications, earth resources studies and weather forecasting. Nine launches will have scientific objectives, such as the two Viking landers that will be lofted in August to search for life on Mars next year, and one mission will be the joint Apollo-Soyuz manned orbital flight with Russia. Low said he could visualize a future in which joint U.S.-Soviet flights will continue 'once we have the space shuttle,' but pointed out there is nothing definite yet in this regard." The Los Angeles Times, Part II, page 2, April 3, 1975, by Marvin Miles (emphasis added).

"Even as the U.S. and the Soviet Union step up preparations for July's orbital linkup of an Apollo and a Soyuz spacecraft, many American officials have quietly been expressing their concern that Russian space skills may not be equal to the demands of that historic mission. Last week those doubts were dramatically reinforced. Only minutes after its launch, a Soyuz spacecraft with two cosmonauts on board made a forced landing some 1,000 miles downrange in the rugged 13,000-ft.-high Altai Mountains of Western Siberia. In a 15-line dispatch, Tass reported that the mission was aborted when an upper stage of the Vostok booster rocket began carrying Soyuz 18 off course; at this point, the rocket shut down automatically and the spacecraft was set free for return to earth. The two cosmonauts, Vasily Lazarev, 46, and Oleg Mararov, 41, seem to have escaped injury, but Western observers pointed out that if the upper-stage engine had fired a few seconds longer, the cosmonauts might well have come down in China. In an attempt to reassure NASA, the Russians privately told visiting American space officials in Moscow that the rocket was an old model that had been 'less diligently' checked out than usual. NASA's Deputy Administrator George Low, who negotiated the agreement with the Russians for this summer's joint flight, said the space agency had every confidence that 'the problem experienced on this launch will be fully evaluated by Soviet officials and that the necessary corrective actions will be taken.'. . ." Time, Page 63, April 21, 1975 (emphasis added).

"The National Aeronautics and Space Administration says private industry is one of the prime users of space technology. NASA officials say more than 75,000 inquiries for information come annually from the private business sector and more than 4,000 industrial firms are regular users of the NASA data bank." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 13, March 28, 1975 (from UPI).

"India has signed a second-stage space agreement with the Soviet Union following the successful launch of its first earth satellite on a Soviet rocket, the official Soviet press agency Tass reported Wednesday. Tass said India planned to launch a second Indian-built capsule with the help of a Soviet booster. Tass gave no details." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 20, April 24, 1975 (from Reuters).

"Just as they are making points in their surge for what they call equality with men, American women are moving closer to equal footing with their male counterparts in space. Dr. George Low, deputy administrator

for the Federal space agency, is not in the business of plugging equal rights for women. But he says that by late 1976 a new roster of American astronauts will contain a sprinkling of women and some members of minority groups as well. 'NASA wants women in the manned space shuttle program of the 1980s,' says Low. Maybe it should be called the "personed" space shuttle program,' How many women will be selected as distaff astronauts 18 months from now? 'We don't know,' replies Low, 'because we don't know how many women will apply for service as astronauts.' By the early 1980s, when the space shuttle is due to become operational and travel between earth and space almost like a scheduled airliner, only a few of the remaining 33 active-duty astronauts still will be young enough to pilot the shuttlecraft or perform scientific experiments in its laboratory. And others will have dropped out of the space program by then. So the new crop to be chosen next year will play a vital role in the shuttle program, Low says. 'We expect to select scientists and pilots from different paths of life.' In the past, some American women have knocked on NASA's door asking to be let into the astronaut corps. Until recently, the agency said, 'Someday, but not yet.' Most of these women were airplane pilots. But Low says NASA will be looking more for women scientists than for pilots in the shuttle program. Up to 1000 scientists, engineers and technicians may get the call to conduct experiments in space . . . during the decade of the 1980s. NASA's Life Sciences Office is establishing the medical and physical criteria for selecting men and women scientsts who will work and live aboard the shuttle on missions ranging from 7 to 30 days. Dr. David L. Winter, Life Sciences director, expects to require less demanding medical qualifications for shuttle scientists than for pilots. 'The logical reason for different criteria,' he says, 'is that mission safety rests very heavily on the pilots, whose major responsibility will be flying the spacecraft. Scientists, however, will not have this same responsibility.' Relaxed medical standards for scientists are possible, Dr. Winter says, because 'G' forces during launch and re-entry on shuttle flights will be only three times the force of earth's gravity, far less than those experienced by astronauts on earlier missions. Hence, scientist candidates will undergo centrifuge tests at the three G level they would encounter on shuttle missions. Dr. Winter says he sees no barrier to healthy women being among the scientists on shuttle Spacelab missions. In 1973, centrifuge acceleration tests carried out with 12 women volunteers and the NASA Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif., no physiological problems popped up, he recalls. Dr. Hans Mark, director of the Ames Center, said after the tests he believes some of the 12 volunteers will be among the first American women to fly in space. The Russians already have sent one woman into space. Originally the role of women in space, Dr. Mark said, will be that of the scientific investigator. 'But there is no reason they can't be trained as shuttle pilots as well,' he added. More simulated space flight tests will be conducted not only with women, but with middle-aged of both sexes, probably between the ages of 40 and 50. That's because many of the nation's top scientists fall into that age group. One of NASA's chief selling points for the multibillion-dollar shuttle program is the claim that flights will be available to a wide cross-section of Americans without the tough training U.S. astronauts traditionally have had to undergo. The shuttlecraft is designed for seven passengers, including three crew members and four experimenters." The San Diego Union-Tribune, Page A-14, April 20, 1975 by Frank Macomber (emphasis added).

"A painting of American astronauts blasting off from the earth and landing on the moon has tourists straining their necks in surprise as they file through an antique Capitol corridor. With no public fanfare, a muralist hired by a Senate commission has used the space-age theme to fill one

of several large ovals that were left blank by artist Constantine Brumidi, an Italian immigrant, with a vast and intricate display of the plants, birds, animals, insects, scenery and history of his adopted country. The new painting, by muralist Allyn Cox, shows the highlights of the moon mission which was climaxed on July 20, 1969, with the first landing by men on the moon. A view of the two astronauts setting up the American flag on the moon's surface while the lunar module passes overhead is framed on the top by a view of the earth seen from the moon and on the bottom by the rocket blasting off from the Cape Kennedy Space Center. The newly painted oval is framed in turn by wreaths of flowers in Brumidi's mid-Victorian style. Brumidi worked in the Capitol from 1855 until shortly before his death in 1880." The San Diego Union-Tribune, Page A-25, April 20, 1975 (from AP).

III. Some economic notes: Our money, their space program

Just as there are two basic categories into which our efforts to fan the fires of space consciousness may be sorted (education and propaganda), so there are two basic categories of arguments which we employ in presenting the evidence for our theories (economic and survival). In the last issue we touched upon some aspects of the survival arguments for space exploration and exploitation (not to mention colonization). It has only been recently that this particular line of argument became accentuated and it would be well to reflect again on the economic questions involved with space activities. It cannot be denied that these questions are tedious and ponderous ones; nonetheless, we must investigate fully their ramifications as economics is the obsession of the world today (and, perhaps, any day). Whether one is a communist or a capitalist, the primary orientation of analysis is the financier's science.

What this means in plain language is that there will be a lot of talk of money. Furthermore, it will be necessary to accustom ourselves to speaking of sums which are enormous by any comprehensible standard. Besides the criticism of irrelevance ("What d'ya want to go to the moon for? We got enough trouble here!"), the most common attack on our intent to expand the space program will be phrased in terms of waste ("It costs so much money to go to the moon; why don't we use it on the problems here?"). Though much of the developmental cost for the basic technology necessary for the exploitation of the solar system has already been paid, it still costs millions to construct a Saturn rocket and millions more to launch even unmanned probes to the uncharted regions of the solar system. Naturally enough, the same may be said of any Federal program or budget allocation since the total Federal Budget equals three hundred and sixty, or more, billions of dollars currently. Nonetheless, since most people do not manage budgets that come even remotely close to such sums; and since it is well known that people, as a rule, have difficulty comprehending the magnitude of anything beyond 'thousands' (at best); it is clear that most people will not recognize the difference between one hundred millions of dollars and twenty billions of them. Consequently, they will employ readily and forcefully the waste criticism even though it is a very weak (perhaps the weakest) criticism to marshal against us.

We must talk money if we are going to talk about expansion in this nation's space efforts. Inevitably, we will meet active opposition to our work in the form of arguments purporting to demonstrate the waste of resources devoted to space. Although we can readily marshal counter arguments which demonstrate, in fact, the converse, it will be first necessary to impress on the opponent the magnitudinal context in which we work. This task can only be achieved by each one of us having a firm understanding of the magnitudinal context itself, in all its connotations. Finally, we

gain that understanding through committing to mind/memory data about the Federal Budget. Specifically, we learn what particular proposals cost in quantitative terms.

"The Senate began debate on a $30.3 billion weapons bill with Sen. John C. Stennis. . .arguing against a military letdown in the aftermath of South Vietnam's loss to Communists. Stennis . . . said, 'The Communists are not going to rest on their laurels.' He spoke after Sen. Alan Cranston . . . said . . . 'excessive military spending is heading us toward financial bankruptcy or nuclear war.'" The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 2, May 23, 1975 (emphasis added).

"The Department of Health, Education and Welfare told Congress it had only 23 professional investigators searching for white collar criminals suspected of bilking HEW programs out of millions of dollars every year. Acknowledging there is a 'vast' potential for fraud and program abuse' in the $110 billion HEW budget, Asst. Secretary John R. Ottina pleaded for more money to investigate Medicaid, Medicare, welfare and student aid programs." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 2, April 23, 1975 (emhpasis added).

"June GI Bill benefits checks for at least 300,000 veterans probably will be delayed.... .There is only about $200 million in the account that the Veterans Administration uses to pay GI Bill educational and training benefits. VA officials say that is enough to last the rest of this month. But . . . there were no funds available for checks scheduled to go out in June, the last month of the current fiscal year. Money for the June checks -- $425 million -- is contained in the $15 billion supplemental appropriations bill (Congress failed to agree on before recessing for the Memorial Day holidays) . . ." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, page 20, May 24, 1975 from AP (emphasis added).

The proposed budget for the next fiscal year includes approximately $4 billion for space research and development. Although we do not possess detailed information on the projects covered by this funding, we can be sure that research and development funds for the Space Shuttle and the two Mariner probes to Jupiter and Saturn to be launched at the end of this decade; monies to cover the operational costs of the Viking probes; appropriations for earth-resources-mapping satellites and many similar programs; allocations for educational programs disseminating information gained from the space agency's research and operations; andy many unknown and un-named others are all included. (It is important to realize that the space program of America is as varied as it is small vis a vis the total Federal Budget.) We must not balk at speaking phrases involving millions of dollars. How much will it cost? we will be asked until we think we shall go mad. How much will it cost, we must reply, to go to Mars one time? Well, let's see, we'll have to assemble a ship in space and that will take $100 million for the rockets to transport the material and their operational costs, and another $3 or $4 billion for construction materials, maybe a billion for crews and training, a few hundred million dollars for instrumentation, there's ground crews to track them and those tracking installations to pay for.....let's say $12,000,000,000! The discussion is much simplified at this point but our audacity will have gotten the moment---to enable us to go on.

Yes, we'll say, space is by no means cheap, though we can still justifiably term it economical. The simple fact is that the world is wealthier than we can ever imagine in these troubled days and times. If one were to investigate economic history, one would discover that the living standard of the world has been rising exponentially over the past thousands of years along with population growth, resource depletion,

inflation, and everything else. There is no question that many millions of people are in dire predicaments (a United Nations organization says 70% of the world's population is chronically hungry or malnourished); each day brings more details on the poverty and dismal plight of one group after another; much of the globe is revolting against such conditions; yet we cannot escape the implications of such nations as India, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Brazil (and many others) advancing enormous developmental projects (over one hundred billions of dollars in the case of Saudi Arabia alone). Distribution of the world's economy is poor; but the wealth is there.

It will not be easy to develop our economic arguments as we will be forced to be quantitative in a way which we are not with the survival arguments. In the latter case, we may simply enumerate the various classes of destructive processes and list some manifestations of each and we are done. In the former case, we must do all of the above, but, in addition, we must calculate remotely precise figures upon which we will then place values in competition with other schemes of things. It is as imperative as important and difficult to prepare our positions thoroughly and overwhelmingly on the economic front. It is the business of the Congress to play with money; we must take the matter as seriously as they.

IV. Stimulus/Response: May 25, 1975

"NASA and its affiliates have not merely 'put man on the moon' but have contributed greatly in the fields of medicine, manufacturing techniques, the development of synthetic materials, and so on. We certainly cannot afford to abandon our Space program at this time when it is beginning to pay its greatest dividends. Skylab has ended and our current project is the joint Soviet-American flight. Skylab will enable the U.S. to make an exhaustive check of man's potential to survive and work for extended times in cramped, weightless missions by men to Mars and beyond. Continuing NASA missions will show that space research can be of everyday use in solving such problems as pollution, resource location and food growth. A great deal of NASA funding will also go for unmanned missions, satellites that orbit the earth and tell man more about ocean currents, pollution, weather patterns, natural resources, ionospheric composition and cosmic radiation. I realize that there are some who do not support the space program. I do not agree. I certainly share their concern that our many problems here on Earth need to be solved but I believe not to the exclusion of the space program which can contribute so much to the world. You can be sure that I will give your views on this subject every consideration. Thank you for contacting me." John G. Tower, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510 (emphasis added). .... It should not be forgotten that our task is not to convince every Congressperson of the benefits of space; there are many who already recognize the value in such activities, (both new and old to the Congress). It is easy to lose sight of this fact because we are so inundated with the image of the politician as weak-willed and the thought of space flight still brings with it so many fantastic images that it only seems natural that politicians would adopt an essentially conservative position on apparently frivolous enterprises. However, there is a strong tradition in the Congress of space support, interest, and enthusiasm; this explains our optimism about our efforts to send Washington a message: Space Is The Place! What is essential now is perseverance on the part of UFOESP. We can distract them with the solar system, just as we distract ourselves, but we must first 'get through' the maze between us. Remember, there are other interests than our own; and, as Peppino said to the Count of Monte Cristo, "Everyone must live." Determination!

". . .my traveling roommate. . . .surprised me the second day (on the road) by saying, 'Boy, you're really into space, aren't you?' and I hadn't even been aware 'til then of just how much space consciousness had bled into my life and vocabulary, 'cause I hadn't deliberately brought up the subject once; just little comments and reactions to situations had betrayed my interest. 'Yes, I'm into space, it's our only hope,' I said. Then (she) gave me a big National Geographic poster to hang on the wall at the foot of my top bunk, so now I lie or sit and gaze, contemplating an enlarged photo of our very own earth caught in the void with Africa and Saudi Arabia turned up amidst textural swirling patterns of clouds and water (and I wonder if I might 'look back' to see a great explosion in the Mideast someday). Just the same, it's a very big relief from our 8' x 6' room....." Ginette Stamnitz, 1724 Wisconsin Lane, Sarasota FL 33577 ..... Just as you were unaware of the permeation of your personality by space imagery and concepts, so the populace of the nation as a whole is not aware of the extent to which they are influenced to be denizens of the future. Let us take that personal immersion in space and display it, project it to the rabid realities about us. If we exhibit pride and confidence in our knowledge of the need for greatly expanded space programs, then we still adopt contagious attitudes. The first order of the day is to acknowledge gratefully the commitment to space; there is no substitute for continually renewed determination. A rather polemical response to your marvelous poetry but we can never be certain as to the courses of the wild rivers of inspiration!

"Received your letter of early March and enjoyed it greatly. Enclosed is my introduction to Prof. O'Neill's proposal. I'm in no hurry. Fifty years to build a new planet is my time schedule. I'm glad to know what you're doing and hope to keep in touch." Michael Phillips, International Committee For A New Planet, Pier 40, San Francisco, CA (emphasis in original). ..... To say that the American people are ripe for space is to say that the dormant situation is unstable and that it is to be expected that a sudden focus on space possibilities may come any moment. Dr. Gerard O'Neill, a high energy partical physicist, has this marvelous conception: cylindrical, aluminum space habitats in orbit about the Moon (plus ancillary Moon Base!), able to house and support literally thousands of people. Less than a year ago, Time carried a story about his work; today, he is quoted by Dr. Carl Sagan in U.S. News and World Report, reviewed again in Time, discussed in Harper's Weekly, and covered on national television news programs. It is a radical solution to the crises we face, not without elegance, and fantastically expensive in terms of energy and discoveries. We cannot predict the audience response to Dr. O'Neill's ideas in political circles. But we do know that cost-feasibility studies are going to be made this summer by a group at NASA; and we do know the space budget will have risen for two years at the end of the next fiscal year after a decline for more than half a decade. I feel excited about these developments, for no matter how far they go, they will stimulate even greater the public's perception of space. Spaceworld '85!

"I think that Morale Booster 4 was the best yet. Lucid, full of interesting facts, and well-organized (does Hughes really build all the Comsats?!) . . . I am enclosing a pure dynamite article for your review; I know that it will blow your mind(s). Do with it what is right for UFOESP.. . . Also your point about hosting Cosmonauts is excellent; but remember that the recent trip by Stafford, et al. to the USSR launch site in preparation (for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project this summer) resulted in a report that the MAJOR emphasis of Soviet efforts is clearly (according)

to them) military..... I did sell a few stickers, by the way. Enclosed is a check for the ones I sold. Most I gave away on the premise that publicity was worth it, and I assured that each one went directly on the bumper before I gave it up for the P.R. value.....How did the May workship on Advertisements go?...Do some groovy graphics: search around, put an ad in the paper for a graphic artist or illustrator to do some creative stuff. They can get free publicity for the work that they do by signing the brochure, advertisement, etc...." Thomas P. Bahr, 1282 Lake Drive Road, Rural Route #3 (Clear Lake), Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 (emphasis in original) ..... Thank you for the remarks of praise for Morale Booster 4; I fear the organization of this one is not as thorough. I know only what you learned (from the article on communications satellites quoted in last month's 'Voices From The Outside World') insofar as what extent Howard Hughes is involved in the communications satellite business. I am intuitively sure that he has not cornered the market on communications satellites in general though he may well have it cornered with respect to Comsat Corporation. Anyone have further information? Dr. O'Neill's ideas are startling and have enormous possibilities (why not employ one of them as a generation starship? My god, the smallest one will carry 10,000 people!) but I do not think it is time for UFOESP to jump on the bandwagon or to start it rolling. Let's first watch the excitement brew over his proposal; as I said above, there is elegance and radicalism combined in the concept; elegance and radicalism are always a potent combination. So, I think he will stir things up and his ideas will stir things up even more. What might be sensible would be to adopt a conservative position if he begins to attract a lot of political attention and support an increased funding of a lunar colony attempt. The lunar colony is actually the key concept to Dr. O'Neill's greater vision. If the moon colony cannot succeed (for whatever reasons) then the space habitats cannot, either. Once the habitats are operational, however, the story changes. At any rate, I am enormously excited over the rapidity with which Professor O'Neill has gotten attention from national and local media; get the public talking about space! Then we'll sell bumper stickers! (The check is greatly appreciated and I must reluctantly accept Stafford's (et al.) conclusion that the USSR's space program is military in orientation; her history lends too much credence to the analysis; institutionally, as well, we know this aspect of the Soviets' space program to be true. *Sigh*)

V. Condiments

With an increase in world space activity expected for the summer months, now is the time to increase the number of our little catalysts working in the consciousness of the American people. Let us go to the post office and purchase, as long as they are available, space commemoratives when we purchase stamps. Each of us has many pieces of mail per month to cover simple personal business, even if we have no other mail. As a letter moves through the postal system, it is handled and seen by many people; this is often true at the receiving end as well. Out of these total sightings, only a minor percentage will represent 'registers' upon an individual psyche; but those few sightings accumulate, eventually rapidly, and the subtle awareness is inserted in the mind. So, fifty dollars of space stamps please!

It is also the time to become familiar with the vernacular of space arguments. Three volumes helpful in this regard are Space Dividends by Ordway, Adams and Sharpe; Where the Winds Sleep by N. Ruzic; and The Earth In the Looking Glass by Lloyd Darden. The first tome concerns the general benefits to be expected and to have developed from the space program; the third book details the work done by Earth Resources Technology Satellites; while the second volume presents a realistic history of the future of space

exploration on the Moon. There are many other sources which will illuminate the issues greatly; all are to be sought and investigated. We cannot be too informed on the topic; and we cannot afford to be ill-informed either. We can be encouraged by the knowledge that as talk of space increases in the media and amongst the populace that the opportunities for gathering information necessary to the evidentiary task will increase as well; thus, our work becomes easier. We witness the confirmation of our prophecies of six months ago right now; the obvious course is continued pursuit of the objective.

Space is the place! A Moonbase by '89! UFOESP -- now!

----------J. Graham Maughan